

# THE GRAZING BULLETIN

APRIL 1941





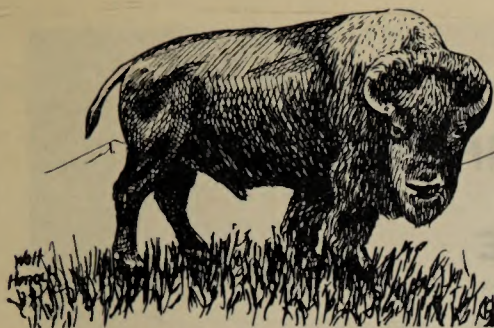




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# THE GRAZING BULLETIN

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Secretary of the Interior

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Under Secretary, in Charge of Grazing

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## C O N T E N T S

	Page
Conservation of Federal Grazing Lands Becomes an Integral Part of our National Defense Program.....	3
The Grazing Service Expands its Soil and Moisture Conservation Program.....	17
The Land in Defense.....	22
Livestock Associations Meet to Analyze their Problems.....	23
Directory of District Advisers, March 15, 1941.....	24

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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GRAZING SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior  
Alvin J. Wirtz, Under Secretary, in Charge of Grazing  
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DEPT. INTERIOR Photo by Werner

Director of Grazing R. H. Rutledge examines at close range a mural by Ernest Fiene which symbolizes the importance of Grazing Service activities on western range areas. This mural, one of many beautiful murals installed in the Department of the Interior Building in Washington, D. C., depicts a cattle drive on Colorado range land.



# To the Honorable Harold L. Ickes

On Monday, March 17, 1941, your service as Secretary of the Interior exceeded that of any other holder of this high office during the 92 years since the founding of the Department of the Interior on March 3, 1849.

As the thirty-second Secretary of the Interior, you have guided the Department through the greatest expansion in its history into its truly Golden Age. With wisdom, with vigor, and with unswerving devotion to right and to justice, you have administered the growing responsibilities of this great agency of Federal Government.

Under your guidance, the Department of the Interior has become an effective instrument of conservation. Through its many services it has led the nation toward prudent use of its natural heritage.

The record of the Department of the Interior under you is written boldly for all to see. Its services and functions have expanded in number and in worth. You have used the authority of your office devotedly in behalf of the people. At the council table, in the public press, on the platform and before the microphone, yours has been the voice of the public; yours the cause of the under-privileged; yours the championship of the forthright action.

In commemoration of this day, upon which your incumbency in office exceeds that of any predecessor, in recognition of your many achievements, and to honor you for the eminence to which you have brought the Department of the Interior, this testimonial is presented.

The Staff of the Department of the Interior  
March 17, 1941

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On March 17, 1941, the Honorable Harold L. Ickes had served in the high office of Secretary of the Interior longer than any other person during the 92 years since the founding of the Department on March 3, 1849. In commemoration of that day and to honor Secretary Ickes for the eminence he has brought to the Department of the Interior, the above testimonial was presented to him by the staff of the Department.



CONSERVATION OF FEDERAL GRAZING LANDS  
BECOMES AN INTEGRAL PART OF OUR NATIONAL  
DEFENSE PROGRAM

(Excerpts from the Annual Report of the  
Director of Grazing to the Secretary of  
the Interior for the fiscal year ended  
June 30, 1940.)

World events during the past year brought to American citizens a deeper realization of the significance of national range conservation. The vital importance of a continuous, adequate supply of food and clothing in the national defense program is easily recognized. A large part of the beef, mutton, wool, leather, and other livestock products so essential in our preparedness effort is derived from the Federal range lands of the West.

The Grazing Service, as custodian of 142,000,000 acres of public land in 10 western States, has taken the position that something deeper than the grazing of livestock underlies the whole job of public land administration. Working with stockmen, farmers, sportsmen, agencies, industries, and organizations in a great cooperative undertaking, the Grazing Service is doing more than merely promoting governmental stewardship of national resources. Its policies and program take into consideration the welfare of producers and consumers alike. The program is at once a crusade for better things and a defense of the land—one of America's greatest heritages. The best results in any undertaking are obtained by voluntary, spontaneous cooperation of a free people and on that principle the Grazing Service has placed additional emphasis on active participation by more than 20,000 stockmen and numerous other citizens whose welfare depends on continued wise production of livestock and its products. By facilitating this production and aiding in its mobilization the Grazing Service becomes an important civilian arm of defense.

Immediate preparedness efforts are focused on guns, planes, tanks, ships, and men. Back of these items are the immediate and longtime needs for essential raw materials—food for military and industrial forces, warm clothing, and sturdy shoes. The range conservation program under the Taylor Grazing Act places the livestock industry in a much better position than ever before to meet these present and future emergencies. Production can be kept on a stabilized and continuing basis without repeating the mistakes of range abuse made during the first World War. With the help of the range users and the 555 district advisers the range program can be maintained at a high productive level without injury to the resources involved.

Should the need arise, Grazing Service equipment such as trucks and tractors, manned by skilled operators, can be utilized locally for noncombatant purposes. Its maps and radio communication can be made useful for intelligence purposes. Western range areas already mapped include sites for Army maneuvers, border patrol, bombing ranges, and air navigation bases, and show culture such as roads and towns as well as important topographic features. Assembled on a large usable scale, these maps are available at field drafting offices.

Roads are peacetime investments that will pay wartime dividends. The Grazing Service has developed over 6,000 miles of minor roads and truck trails—feeders between outlying areas and main highways. In the case of emergency, Grazing Service personnel is available for patrol duty.

Within the boundaries of grazing districts are many known undeveloped mineral deposits and a number of mines producing vanadium, antimony, molybdenum, manganese, and other ores essential to the defense program. Ready access to such deposits may be necessary in the near future. The Grazing Service is prepared to open truck trails to mining properties, build temporary roads to aid in the production of war-essential minerals.

#### GROWTH OF THE GRAZING SERVICE

Six years ago, on a hot July day, about 800 people crowded into a hotel auditorium in Salt Lake City, Utah, to hear for the first time facts concerning the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934. On the platform was a group of Interior Department officials. These men had come to explain the objectives of the new public land law and to obtain from the people suggestions for its operation.

The auditorium was filled with people who represented a true cross-section of the West. These people were eager to learn, anxious to participate, and deeply concerned about how the grazing law would affect farmers and stockmen, and the range itself.

The setting for this historical meeting was both dramatic and significant. The entire



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GRAZING SERVICE  
GRAZING DISTRICTS UNDER TAYLOR GRAZING ACT  
January 1, 1941





West was in the midst of a great drought, one of the worst of record. Many water holes had dried up, water storage in reservoirs was low, fields were parched, crops were failing and many livestock were dying of starvation. Western stockmen had made repeated attempts to obtain legislation for the control of grazing on the public domain. They had a big stake in whatever program was adopted. Their discussions were straightforward, sometimes heated, but uniformly centered around practical problems of the range country. For example, Nevada people wanted to know how the act would affect important water policies in that State. Cattlemen from Colorado wanted to know how they would be protected against existing migratory range practices. Utah people asked if they would obtain protection against overcrowding of winter ranges. New Mexico people wanted to know if established stockmen in that State would be disturbed by range redistribution policies. The homesteader wanted to know if this act would establish him in the livestock business. Sportsmen and wildlife interests inquired about the welfare of game. These and hundreds of related questions focused many problems for discussion and consideration.

Out of the 1934 meeting was developed a plan for cooperation between stockmen and the Federal government which has characterized the pattern of range conservation throughout the grazing districts of the 10 western States. Six years have witnessed a steady advance toward the ultimate goal of the Taylor Grazing Act--the preservation and orderly use of the natural resources and stabilization of the livestock industry dependent upon the public lands. Such advance is due largely to local participation through "home rule on the range." The appointment, by the Secretary of the Interior, of advisory boards of stockmen in all grazing districts took the problems right out on the ground for solution. This democratic approach to cooperation and understanding proved successful from the standpoint of both the administration and the stockmen. Under the sponsorship of the range users themselves, "home rule on the range" has been written into the law itself and the advisory board system has been made a permanent feature of grazing administration "in order that the Secretary of the Interior may have the benefit of the fullest information and advice concerning physical, economic, and other local conditions in the several grazing districts."

#### ORGANIZATION

In August 1939 the Secretary of the Interior changed the name of the organization from "Division of Grazing" to "Grazing Service."

The Grazing Service is exactly what the name implies--a service agency on range

matters. It manages the public lands chiefly valuable for grazing and correlates the use thereof with that of related properties, both State and private, for the stability of western homes. It renders advice and assistance on range problems to people concerned and to other agencies in the Government. Operating under laws and policies designed primarily for resource conservation and for the welfare of the dependent population, its administration and action programs are correlated by the Secretary with those of other agencies in the Department of the Interior.

In line with the national program of better land use, its activities directly affect millions of people and more than 250,000,000 acres of land in the far-western States. The chief concerns of the Grazing Service are to see that the range is protected and the people's interest adequately safeguarded. Fundamental in this connection is a prosperous livestock industry stabilized around proper, orderly use of public lands.

The organization plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior on May 13, 1939, was put into effect at the beginning of the fiscal year, on July 1, 1939. Plans, policies, and procedures were coordinated by the Director of Grazing through four principal administrative branches, namely:

- Branch of Operations
- Branch of Range Management
- Branch of Land Acquisition and Control
- Branch of Range Improvements and Maintenance

#### OPERATIONS

The new setup functioned smoothly during the first year of its complete service and with further training, especially in the field, the whole organization, although understaffed for the size of the job, will be in a better position to perform the task assigned to it.

The administrative staff was increased by 38 members during the fiscal year. The additional personnel was assigned largely to field offices to strengthen local administration, to patrol range areas, and to assist with administration on the ground.

In addition to the regular staff there are 555 district advisers, 74 less than were on the rolls during the previous year. This reduction in the number of advisory board members followed provisions of the amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act passed July 14, 1939. This amendment limits advisory board memberships to not less than 5 nor more than 12 in each grazing district. As a result new elections were held in all grazing districts during the year. Approximately 80 percent of the incumbent membership was reelected by the stockmen. On each board there is also a



wildlife representative who is appointed by the Secretary of the Interior upon the recommendation of the appropriate State fish and game official.

The duties of district advisory boards are recommendatory and their services are rendered periodically throughout the year at the call of the regional grazier.

Upon the transfer from the General Land Office to the Grazing Service of functions involving the handling of collections and disbursements of funds, a standard system of fiscal accounting was installed effective July 1, 1939. This system enabled the Grazing Service to maintain an accurate, current record of all receipts and expenditures pertinent to the consummation of these functions.

Congress appropriated \$650,000 for operating expenses of the Grazing Service for the fiscal year. In addition, \$100,000 was provided for payment of travel and per diem of district advisers. The average grazing district is about the size of Connecticut. The gross area of all districts combined is more than 250,000,000 acres. To plan, manage, and execute a program of protection, improvement, and orderly use of this vast area, the Service was allotted only three-tenths of 1 cent per acre.

Receipts from grazing fees in grazing districts totaled \$786,204.95 during the year, listed by States as follows:

Arizona.....	\$37,509.31
California.....	23,946.93
Colorado.....	50,561.56
Idaho.....	67,324.29
Montana.....	35,799.79
Nevada.....	124,873.65
New Mexico.....	142,001.95
Oregon.....	40,789.41
Utah.....	131,449.23
Wyoming.....	131,948.83

Income from grazing districts can be expected to increase when the Service has been expanded to meet requirements and the carrying capacity of the range has responded fully to the management it deserves. The nominal grazing fees now in effect are admittedly out of line with potential values. Likewise the funds provided for operation are completely out of line with the public values involved.

## RANGE MANAGEMENT

Encouraging progress was made during the year ended June 30, 1940, in the development of sound range-management practices on the Federal range. Correction of former unsatisfactory and unwise practices, coupled with the development of proper-use practices, featured the program in many areas. Priorities having been determined and the rights of most applicants established under the law, problems of range management were given increased attention.

The number of range users was increased by 1,267 and the total livestock grazed increased by 898,322 over the preceding year. Part of this increase was due to additional areas being placed under administration. Certain prior withdrawals were lifted or placed under Grazing Service administration through agreement.

While the total number of users and of licensed livestock increased there were many adjustments made which resulted in reduction of numbers on certain overgrazed areas. Proper seasonal use in many areas made room for more livestock.

Sudden changes in customs and practices that have developed over a long period of time are both impracticable and undesirable. Opportunity must be given livestock operators to make financial and other adjustments on a practicable basis. The support that is being given to the Grazing Service by the stockmen

Statistical detail of use of Federal ranges during the fiscal year 1940

State	Number of Districts	Number of Licenses	Cattle	Horses	Sheep	Goats	Total Livestock
Arizona	4	603	54,863	2,259	119,107	39,342	215,571
California	2	719	69,267	3,287	366,040	627	439,221
Colorado	5	1,878	162,239	5,540	951,969	116	1,119,864
Idaho	4	3,942	163,056	14,314	1,661,276	82	1,838,728
Montana	6	1,322	99,982	17,827	750,758	58	868,625
Nevada	5	1,978	269,543	13,954	1,081,113	1,846	1,366,456
New Mexico	6	1,881	250,462	12,295	529,022	64,240	856,019
Oregon	7	1,565	155,918	11,953	536,852	---	704,723
Utah	9	5,178	192,335	10,442	2,618,918	28,720	2,850,415
Wyoming	5	1,543	155,357	14,497	1,501,267	221	1,671,342
Total	53	20,609	1,573,022	106,368	10,116,322	135,252	11,930,964





DEPT. INTERIOR Photos by Peart

These Idaho lambs and Utah beeves represent a vitally important contribution to our national defense program by the western livestock industry. They will help keep America's defenders of peace and democracy well-fed and well-clothed.





themselves in the development of sound range-management practices is indicative of their acceptance of this principle. The wise counsel and assistance of district advisory boards contributed immeasurably to the furtherance of the range-management program.

#### Range Surveys

The work on dependent property surveys continued during the year as an essential part of the program. Property surveys are needed to determine the extent to which applicants are entitled to share in the use of the range. A great deal of factual information has been gathered to expedite final apportionment of range privileges. These data are used also in setting up a sound basis for the issuance of term permits in lieu of temporary licenses. Progress made in all of the regions indicates that term permits will be issued in many districts in 1941. Primary attention was given to areas where the demand for range was greater than the forage supply or where excessive use was occurring and expert information was needed to support administrative action.

At the close of June 1940 the survey of the public range was 31 percent complete, dependent property surveys were 44 percent complete, land status records were 40 percent complete, and base maps were 79 percent complete.

The method of recording and interpreting range use by following a practical system of range utilization checks was extended over an aggregate area of about 20,000,000 acres in 39 of the grazing districts during the year. The method, which was developed in the Grazing Service, gives an index for making practical adjustments in range use when necessary. Factors which influence the degree of use that was made of a given area are weighed and a conclusion reached which assigns the area either for future intensive study, for discontinuance of grazing, or for increased use as the case may be. There is much to be learned about the productivity of the various soils on Federal ranges. Only fragmentary information is recorded concerning the usability of hundreds of plant species that grow on these ranges. Certain species withstand excessive use while others decline with only moderate use. The utilization checks are applied systematically over wide areas under a wide variety of conditions, designed to assist both livestock operators and administrative officers in determining the amount of use made of each vegetative species. The utilization checks have indicated clearly a need for better understanding of our forage resources. This type of work is conducted under the direction of the Grazing Service in cooperation with livestock operators who use the land under Federal licenses. Stockmen have accepted this method of range appraisal and frequently supplement the studies by

observations on their own allotments. They have learned the technique and appreciate the values to be obtained from wise range use.

#### Squaw Butte Range and Livestock Station

Other important questions dealing with proper management of stock and range require more detailed consideration and study to insure results that can be properly evaluated. For the handling of such problems the Grazing Service, in cooperation with the Oregon State College and an advisory council of stockmen, is utilizing the facilities available at its 16,000-acre Squaw Butte Range and Livestock Station in southeastern Oregon.

The Squaw Butte Station, established in 1935, is an effective range laboratory used for working out practical problems of range management and animal husbandry applicable to approximately 40,000,000 acres in southeastern Oregon, northern California, northern Nevada, and western Idaho. In addition to the cooperation given by the Oregon State College and its extension service, valuable assistance was received from the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Plant Industry, and the Bureau of Biological Survey on projects which relate to the activities of the respective bureaus.

#### Fire Protection

Protection of range resources from destruction or damage by fire is a problem of increasing importance in Federal range administration. Insufficient attention has heretofore been paid to this important work, due largely to the absence of funds for the employment of personnel or purchase of equipment to control fires. Fires on the Federal range are due largely to human carelessness. Most range fires occur along the principal highways and other routes of travel. Because of the character of the vegetation such fires spread usually with great rapidity and heavy damage results in a comparatively short period of time. The fire hazard is definitely increasing each year. Increased growth of vegetation as a result of better management increases the amount of inflammable material on the ground as the vegetation matures. Generally, the areas where the highest hazard exists are those reserved for fall and winter grazing. These areas represent a vital part of the feed required for yearlong livestock operations in Federal range States. Fires cause loss of vegetation, increase operating costs and soil erosion, and aggravate floods resulting in loss of soil and water.

The following table indicates the number of fires, causes, and acreage burned. No estimate has been made of the actual loss to the Government resulting from such fires, the concurrent loss to operators who would otherwise have used the range, nor the damage resulting from erosion.



Region	Class and Number of fires			Causes								Total number of fires	Total area burned
	A	B	C	L	R	D	I	S	C	M	U		
Arizona	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2,202
Colorado	1	11	33	3	1	-	4	3	8	3	23	45	14,233
Idaho	24	69	188	31	51	-	48	40	13	22	76	281	174,701
Montana	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	9	5,082
Nevada-California*	-	-	-	22	2	-	9	4	6	-	25	68	123,278
New Mexico	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	528
Oregon	4	4	25	7	1	-	6	6	1	12	-	33	36,486
Utah	1	8	14	2	2	2	1	-	-	5	11	23	25,189
Wyoming	-	1	20	1	-	1	1	1	-	6	11	21	8,177
Total	30	94	296	71	57	3	69	56	29	50	153	488	389,876

\*No record by classes.

Class A fires 1/4 acre or less.

Class B fires between 1/4 acre and 10 acres.

Class C fires over 10 acres.

L-Lightning; R-Railroad; D-Debris burning; I-Incendiary; S-Smokers; C-Campers; M-Miscellaneous; U-Unknown.

The absence of any appropriation for fire-protection purposes was a very serious handicap, and it will continue to be until recognition is accorded in the way of an appropriation to handle this work. The lack of funds for fire control and suppression has been offset in part by the unusually fine cooperation extended to the Grazing Service by many persons and agencies in the range area, but this cooperation does not and cannot take the place of needed personnel, equipment, and funds.

#### Wildlife

Continued attention was given during the past year to the problem of providing for the needs of wildlife on the Federal range. There has been a noticeable increase in the interest that is being taken by everyone concerned in this very important feature of management of the western range area. Individual stockmen and the advisory boards on which wildlife interests are represented have shown commendable interest in making proper provision for the needs of wildlife. The interest thus shown by the stockmen is being met in an increasing number of cases by that shown by wildlife enthusiasts for the welfare of the livestock industry. There has been a meeting of minds in a great many cases which seems to indicate excellent possibilities for developing and working out a cooperative program that will insure the handling of the wildlife resources on the Federal range in a systematic and orderly way. Past experiences with overpopulations of wildlife and resultant damage to wildlife and the range resources have been kept in mind, and studious attempts are being made to avoid repetitions of past errors.

State and other game officials having to do with wildlife matters in the several

States are cooperating closely and effectively with the Grazing Service and the livestock interests in working out projects having to do with either game animals or game birds under the varying conditions existing on the range or which involve range use.

#### Appeals and Hearings

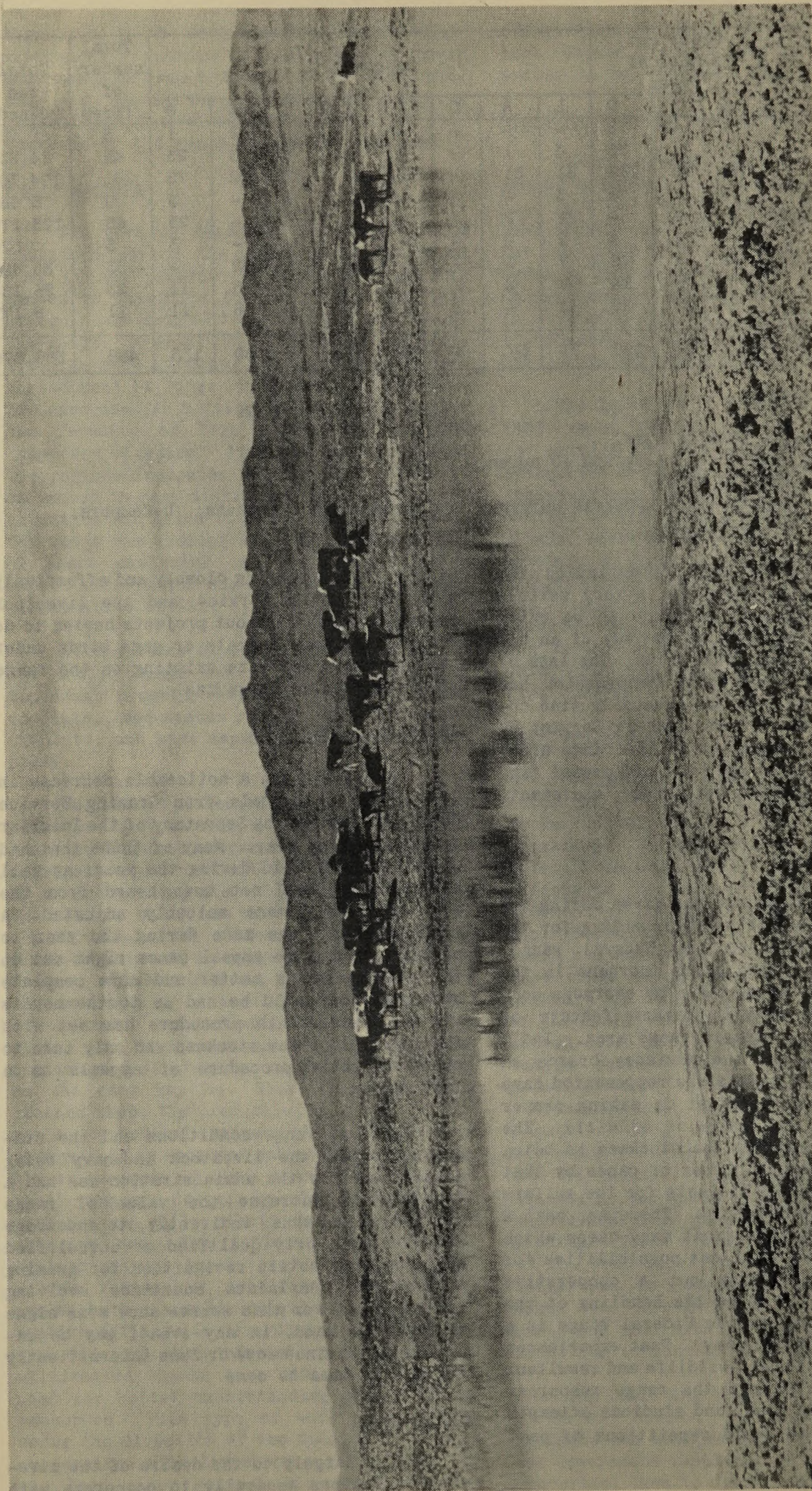
There has been a noticeable decrease in the number of appeals from Grazing Service decisions made to the Secretary of the Interior during the past year. Many of those that had arisen in the field during the year, as well as some that had not been heard from the previous year, were amicably adjusted. A planned effort was made during the year to settle prospective appeal cases right out on the range where a better and more complete understanding could be had as to the merits of the cases. This procedure has met with the approval of the stockmen who only turn to the legalistic procedure of appeals as a last resort.

Improved range conditions and the stabilization of the livestock industry being accomplished by the administration has had a tendency to increase the value of range privileges and thus, indirectly, to encourage attempts by poorly qualified or unqualified applicants to obtain recognition for grazing privileges. Complaints sometimes evolving into appeals from this source show some signs of increase, and, in any event, may be expected to continue more or less intermittently for a long time to come.

#### Enforcement

Owing largely to the desire of the livestock operators generally to cooperate with the administrative officers of the Grazing Service the number of willful violations of





DEPT. INTERIOR Photo by Peart

Only the western stockman who has had to rely on the whims of the weather to provide water for his range stock can appreciate the true significance of a stock-water reservoir such as this one constructed on arid range of southern Utah. As an important part of the range-improvement program of the Grazing Service reservoirs, springs, wells, and all manner of stock-watering facilities are being developed throughout the range States.



the provisions of the act or of the Federal Range Code has been comparatively small during the year.

#### Advisory Boards

The advisory-board system, originated by the Department as a medium for local advice and cooperation, was made an integral part of grazing district administration during the year by amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act on July 14, 1939 (Public No. 173, 76th Cong.). New elections were held during the year in all districts in accordance with an order approved by the Secretary of the Interior on September 18, 1939, amending paragraphs a, c, d, and g of section 12 of the Federal Range Code.

During the past year the advisory boards were brought more prominently into the planning end of administration. The many social and economic aspects of range use and management are well known to these men. Their long experience in particular localities is invaluable and their help in shaping plans and policies testifies to the reality of the range problems encountered. Steps were taken to utilize to the fullest extent possible this reservoir of knowledge and experience in the perfection of plans for better land use and protection of the range.

The Federal Range Code, as adopted in 1938, was found to require certain alterations. During the year a systematic effort was made to obtain, from the advisory boards, recommendations for changes in the code which would strengthen and simplify it and yet not upset any of the acceptable work done heretofore under the administrative program.

Meetings held for this purpose in all districts resulted in the presentation to the Director of practical recommendations for code changes. These recommendations were tabulated and made available for use by a special code-conference committee to meet with regional graziers and members of the Washington office staff early in the fiscal year 1941. The code-conference committee was selected by the advisory boards of the respective regions and is composed of two board members from each region--1 cattleman and 1 sheepman--18 in all.

The plan for this important conference recognized the fact that the members of the respective advisory boards are duly elected officials who represent all the users in the districts concerned. The selection of the code-conference committee from these boards makes possible a continuity of representation directly from the individual stockman on the range to the conference room. Also, it will enable the Grazing Service to obtain a better picture of the variable physical, economic, and social conditions that exist in the

several grazing districts, and should result in many worth-while changes in the code.

#### LANDS

Security in land tenure is the biggest problem facing the livestock man of the West today. If he is to plan and manage his business successfully he cannot be confronted constantly with the hazard of competitive leasing of strategic areas. Neither can he cope with unstable land policies that are naturally inherent in diversified control. To meet these problems from the standpoint of both land use and economy in conservation, the Grazing Service took definite steps during the year to improve and stabilize the land pattern in grazing districts.

An analysis of the landownership pattern in grazing districts resulted in the establishment of a general policy to--

- (1) Discourage further private acquisition of public land unless such land has inherent or special-use values higher than public values.
- (2) Consolidate public ownership wherever possible to facilitate administration and promote conservation.
- (3) Coordinate use and management of Federal and non-Federal lands through local agreements and cooperative planning.
- (4) Promote stabilization of the livestock industry by stabilizing the control and the tenure of interdependent public and nonpublic land.

Steady progress toward these objectives was made during the year. Negotiations are usually initiated by the owners themselves, which testifies to the sound principles of the Taylor Grazing Act.

Four principal methods are used to carry out the land-use program:

- (1) Cooperation with agencies, States, stockmen's associations, and individuals.
- (2) Exchange-of-use agreements. This method is used to consolidate or block areas into suitable administrative units without effecting change of title.
- (3) Exchange under section 8 of the act.
- (4) Lease under the Pierce Act of June 23, 1938. Under this act the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to lease State, county, or privately owned grazing lands in grazing districts when the lease of such lands will promote the orderly use of the district and aid in conserving the resources of the public lands.



### Establishment of Grazing Districts

Three additional grazing districts were established during the fiscal year 1940, one each in Montana, New Mexico, and Utah. The Federal range administered by the Grazing Service totaled, at the end of the year, 140,847,900 acres—an increase of 6,369,993 acres over the previous year. In addition to vacant lands, grazing districts contain State, county, and private lands, and other public lands included in prior withdrawals such as stock driveways, power-site reserves, military reserves, public water reserves, naval oil-shale reserves, and reclamation withdrawals, which are all tied together in the general-use pattern.

### Pierce Act Leases

Regulations promulgated during the fiscal year made the Pierce Act effective in all grazing districts. The leasing program under this act serves a multiple purpose:

- (1) It enables the Secretary of the Interior to place large areas of non-Federal grazing lands under proper use and administration without added cost to the owners or to the Government.
- (2) It promotes conservation of such lands under regulation of the Taylor Grazing Act.
- (3) It enables the Grazing Service to make uniform plans for watershed protection, erosion control, and other conservation activities on lands of diversified ownership.
- (4) It promises to increase revenues to States from school lands in the 10 western States.

Stockmen themselves, operating under Federal license, will pay grazing fees for the use of such lands. One lease for 125,000 acres of county tax-delinquent land in Oregon was in operation at the close of the fiscal year. Active steps are now being taken to perfect leases of this nature in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming. Preliminary estimates indicate that there are at least 20,000,000 acres of State, county, railroad, and individually owned land in grazing districts subject to the provisions of the Pierce Act.

### Land Classification

To protect the public interest and at the same time to afford individuals full exercise of their rights under applicable land laws, rigid standards of classification are maintained in the Grazing Service for proper disposal and management of public lands.

That the full force of the Stockraising Homestead Act has spent itself is indicated by the fact that during the year only 810 acres of land was designated under that act in 4 States, increasing the outstanding area in 21 States to 102,446,620 acres. The pendulum has swung toward applications for special uses, for exchange, for rights-of-way, and for water conservation and use through appropriate classification.

### RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The range improvement program kept pace with correlated activities on the range through a consolidated plan that took effect the previous year. This consolidation plan placed actual supervision, detailed planning, and execution of work projects directly under the regional graziers. Thus, in coordinating this work with range studies and range management, the funds made available for range improvements under sections 10 and 11 of the Taylor Grazing Act were used with greater effect and efficiency than heretofore. For the most part these funds were used to purchase equipment and materials as well as for maintenance work on existing structures. The major part of labor required to construct new projects under these funds was performed by CCC enrollees, thus enabling wise and efficient use of man power and funds.

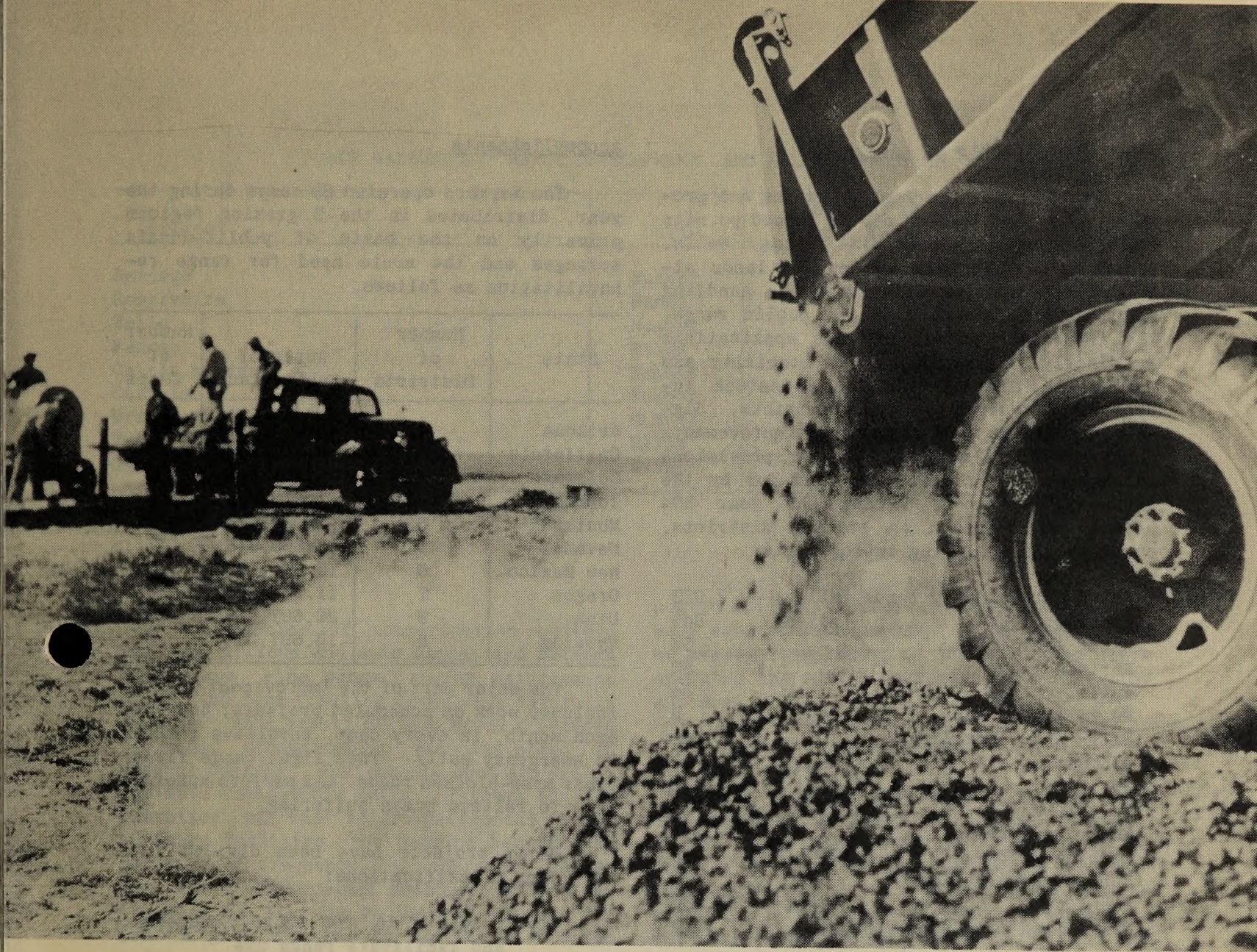
A field unit equipped to correlate engineering standards and to push the safety and job-training programs in Civilian Conservation Corps camps was established during the year.

Water development to promote better range use continued as a prominent feature of the range improvement program in all grazing districts. There was a definite swing from "spot" planning to "over-all" planning which resulted in projects of greater permanent value. More attention was given to range revegetation, flood irrigation, soil and water conservation, and range fencing, while there was a noticeable drop in the number of truck trail projects.

### Maintenance

The problem of maintenance of existing range improvements was given careful analysis during the year. A survey was inaugurated to list and classify all completed projects to show present condition and usefulness, future need, and probable cost of maintenance. This survey should yield an all-embracing maintenance program during the next fiscal year. To facilitate this work there are being developed, in each field region, portable trailer units that will be used by roving crews. Such crews can be detached as needed to "ride the range circuit" to repair truck trails, clean out reservoirs, replace troughs, repair spillways and fences, and guard equipment against sabotage.





DEPT. INTERIOR Photos by Peart

The truck and stock trails constructed by CCC youths under Grazing Service supervision to facilitate livestock operations in the western range country are peacetime investments but they will serve wartime needs if occasion demands.





### Range Improvements by Licensees

Section 4 of the Taylor Grazing Act provides that stock owners may be issued permits to construct and maintain fences, wells, reservoirs, et cetera, on public lands allotted to them, to facilitate the handling of permitted livestock on the public range. The increasing number of such applications is clearly indicative of the stability and confidence that pervade the livestock industry in Federal grazing districts. Significant is the fact that range improvements constructed and maintained under provisions of section 4 are willingly paid for by the livestock operator. During the year 504 permits were issued in grazing districts, covering the following improvements:

Allotment boundary fence (miles)---	2,073
Interior fence..... (miles)....	849
Water facilities.....	62
Earthen tanks.....	52
Wells.....	34
Wells and troughs.....	2
Wells and windmills.....	42
Windmills.....	3
Springs.....	6
Corrals.....	33
Shearing corrals.....	1
Lambing sheds.....	3
Rubble masonry dams.....	3
Pipeline.....(feet)....	96,736
Galvanized iron supply house.....	2

### CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

In cooperation with the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Grazing Service advanced its program of useful range conservation work throughout the Federal range.

### Accomplishments

The Service operated 89 camps during the year, distributed in the 9 grazing regions primarily on the basis of public-domain acreages and the acute need for range rehabilitation as follows:

State	Number of Districts	Acres of Public Land	Number of Camps
Arizona	4	9,651,778	5
California	2	4,053,294	2
Colorado	5	7,100,755	8
Idaho	4	11,819,933	10
Montana	6	5,914,384	5
Nevada	5	34,599,978	17
New Mexico	6	15,346,655	10
Oregon	7	11,978,370	9
Utah	9	26,687,719	14
Wyoming	5	13,697,034	9

The major part of the improvement program includes work on scheduled projects; however, each month, in every camp, enrollees respond to emergency calls. They fight range fires, clear snow-blocked roads, and perform numerous acts to relieve human suffering.

Major projects have been divided into two major classifications:

- (1) Projects to aid range management and facilitate range use.
- (2) Projects to protect the soil and improve the range itself.

Major accomplishments in these two classifications are summarized in the following tabulations:

### SOIL PROTECTIVE AND RANGE PRODUCTIVE PROJECTS

Project	Unit	Accomplishments Fiscal Year 1940	Total*
Permanent check dams	Number	551	6,320
Temporary check dams	Number	308	47,425
Water control structures other than dams	Number	5	277
Impounding and large diversion dams	Number	166	867
Rodent control	Acres	1,904,510	9,856,603
Insect pest control	Acres	27,821	135,984
Range revegetation	Acres	148,026	180,015
Tree planting gully	Sq. Yds.	320	6,800
Diversion ditches	Lin. Ft.	98,985	499,031
Channel construction	Lin. Ft.	300	12,041
Water spreaders	Lin. Ft.	51,094	106,218
Clearing and cleaning channels	Sq. Yds.	35,560	47,245
Pipe and tile conduits	Lin. Ft.	52,476	234,124
Riprap or paving	Sq. Yds.	11,950	317,415
Fire fighting	Man-days	37,702	72,485

\*Includes fiscal years 1935 through 1940.



# RANGE MANAGEMENT, RANGE DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED PROJECTS

Project	Unit	Accomplishments Fiscal Year 1940	Total*
Springs	Number	219	603
Reservoirs	Number	76	269
Wells	Number	35	183
Fences	Miles	1,261.0	3,415.9
Cattle guards	Number	132	392
Corrals	Number	48	274
Bridges	Number	55	241
Truck trails	Miles	1,760.5	6,986.6
Stock trails	Miles	190.1	2,148.4

\*Includes fiscal years 1935 through 1940.

## Communication

The problem of communication between regional offices and main camps, and between main camps, side camps, roving maintenance crews, and fire fighting crews, was carefully studied. As a result of this study a network of radio communication was installed in several regions. Instruments used are small, portable audio-radio units. Through the co-operation of the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee, the Grazing Service was assigned a frequency for emergency calls. The Service records all messages handled and accounts for all time on the air. During the year a plan was set up to train enrollee radio operators, and to extend the system into all of the 10 western States during 1941.

## Safety and Education

Special emphasis was given to training and orientation of enrollees to prepare them for useful citizenship. The Civilian Conservation Corps program calls for conservation of America's youth as well as for conservation of natural resources. Accepting that challenge, the Grazing Service reexamined and organized its own talents and facilities in order to produce the best possible human results from the 15,000 young men entrusted to its custody. To meet more fully this responsibility a safety-training unit was established in the field during the fiscal year. This unit was staffed with a complement of safety-engineer inspectors who visited and revisited the camps and projects to render advice, correlate job-training and camp educational work, and assist in healthy orientation in new environment.

The education plan was not confined to enrollees. Camp life, to be successful, must have competent leadership. Project foremen and camp superintendents must have ability to conduct the work program as well as aptitude for leadership and group training. For this reason, attention was directed toward leadership in camps through training schedules and written instructions.

Safety bulletin boards on which are posted current records of accident-free days were erected in each camp. Four camps, with an average complement of 170 enrollees, were operated the entire year without a lost-time accident.

## COOPERATION

With expanded scope the Grazing Service cooperated with agencies, groups, associations, individuals, States, and counties interested directly and indirectly in problems affecting western range areas. Railroads and other large landowners aided materially in promoting proper use of land and resources. Licensees and permittees cooperated in a crusade for better range, clearer streams on the watersheds, a healthier livestock industry, and better living conditions in the Federal range territory. Through all these efforts many complications were avoided, proper management was expedited, and real progress made toward accomplishing the objectives of the Taylor Grazing Act.

Government agency participation included action programs in specific areas, agreements for future action, and correlation of policies for the benefit of the dependent population and the resources involved. Cooperative agreements were entered into with the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, and the War and Navy Departments affecting public lands in grazing districts. Agreements with other agencies such as the Soil Conservation Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Forest Service were continued. Policy programs for expeditious handling of land problems under applicable law were coordinated in the General Land Office. The Bureau of Entomology helped in the eradication of destructive insects; the Forest Service contributed in the development of fire-protection facilities and in training fire-fighting crews; assistance was received from the Bureau of Plant Industry in the eradication of poisonous plants on the Federal ranges. State agencies and district advisory



boards contributed immeasurably in perfecting the mechanics of administration in the varied localities.

The Civilian Conservation Corps and the Army in all corps areas were instrumental in the success of the Civilian Conservation Corps camp program, enabling the Grazing Service to render a wide range of useful services to the public as well as to conduct successfully a well-rounded range-improvement program in grazing districts.

State colleges assisted in the study of specific problems in widely scattered areas, and in many States these institutions co-operated with the Grazing Service and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the analyses of economic problems as they relate to range management.

\* \* \*

Fifteen eighth grade diplomas and 19 high school credits were recently awarded to enrollees at the Buena Vista CCC camp of the Grazing Service in Oregon by the Harney County School Board. Enrollees with a desire to continue their school work are privileged to progress as fast as they can. Credits are awarded not on time spent but on progress made.

The short wave radio hook-up of the Grazing Service in Nevada was put to use on February 6 to report the crash and explosion of a four-motored bombing fortress near Lovelock, Nevada in which all of the crew were killed. Enrollees from CCC camp G-129 formed a cordon around the plane to safeguard instruments on board until Army inspectors could examine the wreckage.

\* \* \*

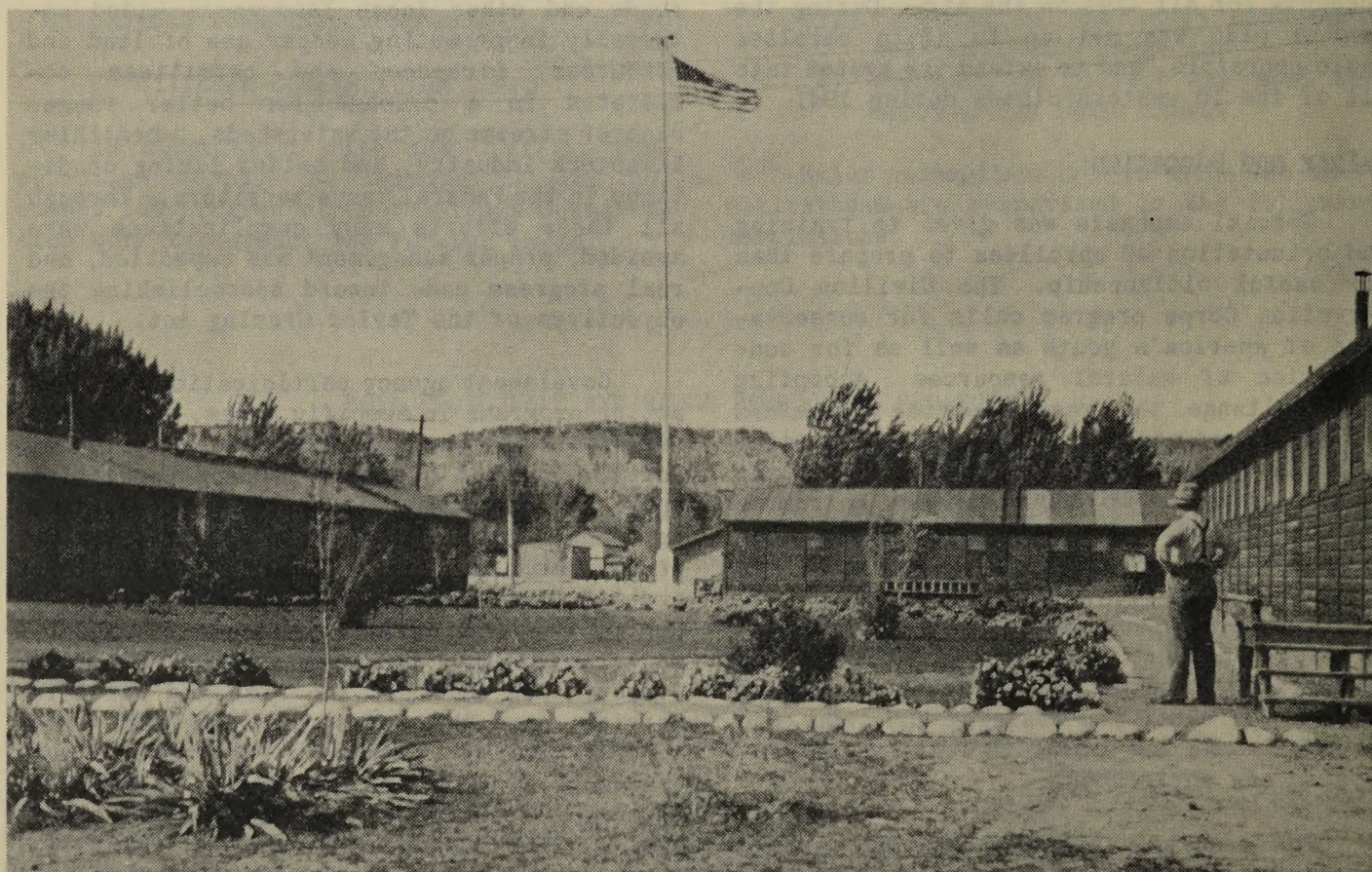
The January 1 inventory of the Crop Reporting Board showed \$4,921,313,000 worth of livestock on farms, an increase of 3 percent in value over January 1, 1940, and the largest aggregate value since 1930.

\* \* \*

A cattleman in Utah's Duchesne Grazing District reports that his calf crop for 1940 was 11 percent higher than an average of the past 6 years.

\* \* \*

Utah Grazing Service officials co-operated with the Weber Wildlife Federation in a rabbit drive in the Promontory Grazing District. Approximately 5,000 jack rabbits were bagged, 1,500 of which were taken to Ogden, Utah and distributed to the needy.



DEPT. INTERIOR Photo by Peart

At CCC camps throughout the country, the eighth anniversary of the Civilian Conservation Corps is being observed this month. "Open house" celebrations at all Grazing Service camps will permit visitors to see what is being done to develop physical hardihood in the youth of the Nation and to conserve and increase the natural forage resource. This camp at Bridger, Montana (G-72) reflects the pride enrollees take in their camp and the results of their efforts to beautify the camp grounds.



## THE GRAZING SERVICE EXPANDS

### ITS SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Liter E. Spence,  
Acting Chief, Branch of Soil and Moisture Conservation

It is common practice for us to adopt the use of words and phrases frequently heard, often without thinking what their true meaning might be. In recent years we have heard a great deal about "soil and moisture conservation," "range conservation," and "proper land use." To the casual reader it would appear that there must be some distinctive differences implied in the use of these three phrases. As a matter of fact, however, regardless of the phrase used, the objective of the practice defined is the same; namely, the improvement and maintenance of our forage and water resources. Let us take a moment to define "soil and moisture conservation" and to illustrate that the basic objective and the tools with which we must work are the same as when we are considering "range conservation" or "proper land use."

There are two kinds of natural resources--those which are replaceable, such as plant and animal life, and those which are not replaceable, such as minerals, gas, oil, coal, et cetera. Ordinarily the irreplaceable natural resources are not a matter of direct concern in connection with "soil and moisture conservation" or "range conservation" or "proper land use," but the replaceable resources are directly dependent on "soil and moisture" for their development and maintenance. It is evident, therefore, that both soil and moisture are basic considerations if we are to continue to have plant and animal life. "Soil and moisture conservation," therefore, means conserving the essential elements to maintain plant and animal life.

In the performance of soil and moisture conservation an effort is made to keep the soil in place. This is accomplished by natural or artificial revegetation with attention given not only to the soil-binding qualities of plants but also to their value as forage. The soil, in turn, is the natural reservoir for water, and its capacity to absorb, allow penetration, and hold water is determined by its physical condition. On nontilled lands, this condition is brought about largely by the character and amount of vegetation growing on a given soil and its condition which is determined by the



extent and manner it is grazed by livestock. It is further modified by the activity of minute plant and animal life in the soil.

Just how does vegetation improve the soil and increase its water-holding capacity? When not cropped too closely, the top growth reduces evaporation, catches and holds snow, modifies the surface soil temperature, adds debris to the surface thus protecting it from the pounding effect of rain, obstructs the flow of water over the surface, and increases the ability of the surface soil to absorb water.

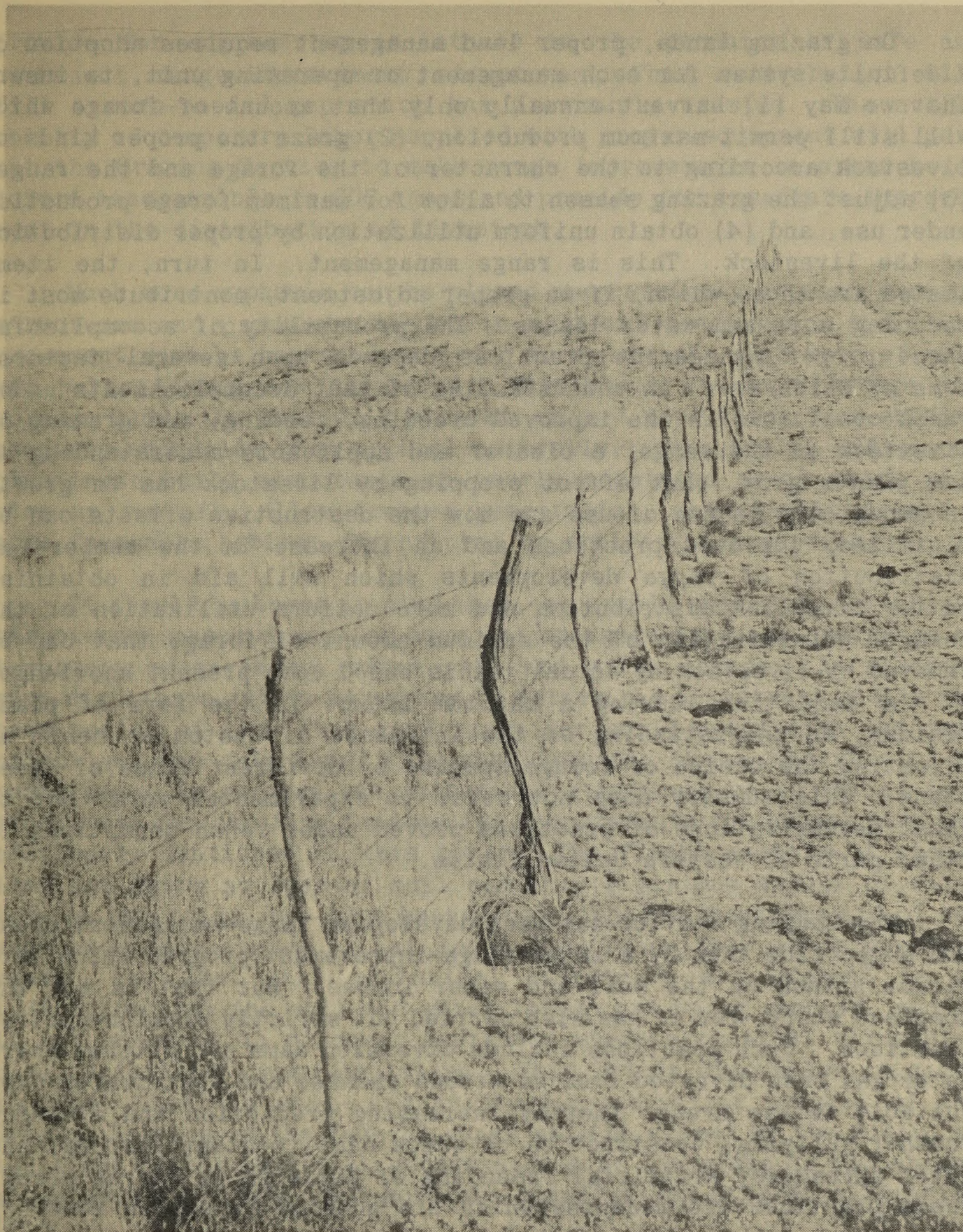
The shoots (top growth) and roots of a plant should be in balance. The roots must have a water-absorbing surface sufficient to replace the amount of water transpired from the leaf surfaces. When the rate of water loss from the leaves exceeds the amount absorbed by the roots, the plant wilts; therefore, with an increase in top growth, there should be a corresponding development in root growth, and vice versa. The roots expand, thereby increasing the area from which to extract water for plant growth, and this root growth aerates the soil and acts as a tilling operation. Each year some roots die, leaving root channels which aid in the penetration of water into the soil. In turn, the roots add organic matter to the soil. This tilling effect of root growth and the addition of organic matter (decayed plant parts) increases the absorption and water-holding capacity of the soil and the total amount of water available for plant growth.

From this we see how changes brought about by developing vegetation result in beneficial changes in the soil. When the vegetation is of the right type we obtain a more dependable annual supply of forage. Further benefits are reflected in less run-off and a greater probability that an area will not wash under torrential rains, thereby reducing damage by flooding to a minimum. Therefore, it can be seen that the phrase "soil and moisture conservation" is simply stating "range conservation" and "proper land use" in terms of the basic factors to be dealt with; namely, soil and water. In turn, it is evident that the conservation of our natural, replaceable resources--plant and animal life--depends basically on the conservation of soil and water.

#### Accomplishments in Soil and Moisture Conservation

The Grazing Service is a land-management agency established to administer the Taylor Grazing Act. One basic objective of that act is the improvement and maintenance of the forage resources on lands under its administration. In the above definition of soil and moisture conservation we have defined the basic factors in proper land management which underlie the accomplishment of this objective.





DEPT. INTERIOR Photo by Peart

The pasture on the left is representative of properly used range. The one on the right has been cropped dangerously close. By annually harvesting only that amount of forage which will allow maximum production, by grazing the proper kinds of livestock according to the character of the forage and the range, by adjusting the grazing season to permit maximum forage production under use, and by obtaining uniform utilization by proper distribution of livestock an increase in income may be realized. Vigorous top growth and corresponding vigor of root growth are primary factors which reduce soil and water losses and maintain maximum forage production.



On grazing lands, proper land management requires adoption of a definite system for each management or operating unit, to insure that we may (1) harvest annually only that amount of forage which will still permit maximum production, (2) graze the proper kinds of livestock according to the character of the forage and the range, (3) adjust the grazing season to allow for maximum forage production under use, and (4) obtain uniform utilization by proper distribution of the livestock. This is range management. In turn, the items listed are those which, if in proper adjustment, contribute most in reducing soil and water losses. The probability of accomplishing these proper management practices depends upon several factors, some of which are: An understanding of past accomplishments under ranch conditions in the improved breeding, feeding, and grazing of livestock on the range; a clearer and applicable understanding of how plants grow, what effect cropping by livestock has on growth in amount and season of use and how the destructive effects can be minimized; improved practices and an increase in the number and distribution of range developments which will aid in obtaining better livestock distribution and more uniform utilization of the forage; determination of the maximum amount of forage that can be removed by livestock by actual trials based upon present knowledge, at the same time leaving a maximum amount in the form of plant residue; an understanding of the influence of custom or habit as affecting the choice of forage species by different kinds of livestock. This summary does not refer to experimental work, but to local demonstrations of practices proved under ranch conditions in other parts of western United States.

The Grazing Service has been developing range-management plans and supporting them by a large range-improvement program which is a direct attack on the soil and water losses. But that is not the complete story, for it has also carried out strictly erosion-control practices. Such practices include diversion dams and ditches where water has been diverted from an eroded channel and distributed over suitable forage areas, thereby increasing production and avoiding further gullying; construction of check dams, contour furrows, and water spreaders; artificial reseeding of depleted or barren areas. These practices are measures which are adopted to hasten recovery and prevent continuation of the present high rate of soil and water losses. To date, the records of accomplishment amply demonstrate the extensiveness of the soil- and moisture-conservation program of the Grazing Service.

#### What is to be Done Under the Expanded Program

The expanded program made possible by the additional personnel and funds now available under Reorganization Plan IV will permit the making of adequate resource surveys of the vegetation, soils, and wildlife and the development of coordinated land-use plans, and also



provide for engineering assistance in the planning of safe and permanent range-improvement structures. This contribution will fill a much-needed gap which has previously existed. The availability of temporary labor supplied with proper equipment will permit the Grazing Service to make range improvements in areas heretofore inaccessible to CCC camps and provide for immediate improvement in the distribution of livestock.

Much more emphasis can be placed upon strictly erosion-control structures and practices needed in critical areas where their improvement must be hastened in order to reduce the high rate of soil and water losses now occurring. This means we can increase the acreage under the reseeding program; divert more water from eroding channels and allow them to heal naturally, augmented by additional plantings; build structures on poorly vegetated areas which will slow up run-off, allow greater penetration, and thereby create a more favorable habitat for natural or artificial reseeding.

It should be borne in mind that, generally speaking, mechanical structures (check dams, for example) on range land are emergency or temporary measures to reduce soil and water losses. In planning such structures, it is necessary to retire the investment within the same period of time that good range use could accomplish the same objective, and only under this condition can their construction be justified. In no case can mechanical structures be justified as a substitute for the five fundamental requirements for proper land use previously mentioned in this paper. The finest example of proper land use where no loss of soil and only a minimum amount of water loss is occurring, may have been accomplished without the aid of any mechanical structures or, at least, involving only water developments. The fact that mechanical structures are present is no indication that the soil and water losses are being reduced, and it is not uncommon to discover instances where mechanical structures have facilitated range depletion. This latter discussion is given in order that the soil- and moisture-conservation program of the Grazing Service on the Federal range will be viewed by the public in the light of its having an understanding of the place of mechanical structures in a soil- and moisture-conservation program on grazing land.

The Grazing Service is carrying out this phase of its program with essentially the same number of persons that were assigned to it at the time of the transfer of soil and moisture work on public lands from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior under the Fourth Reorganization Plan, on a larger total area than was previously worked. While this is not a new program for the Grazing Service, it does permit a decided expansion of the erosion-control program to date and it should contribute materially to the benefits stockmen are now receiving from the administration of the Federal range.



## THE LAND IN DEFENSE

The wide open spaces of western range lands are playing a unique and vitally important part in the national defense program. Out there where the "deer and the antelope play" and where the silence of Nature is seldom if ever disturbed, target and gunnery ranges are being established that Uncle Sam's defenders of peace and democracy may prepare for any eventuality.

Certain Federally owned lands within grazing districts are being withdrawn for this purpose and placed under temporary custody of the Army and Navy. On some ranges it has been possible to grant special-use permits to the War Department which provide for grazing use of the range by stockmen when it is not being used for anti-aircraft target practice.

Anxious that the land provide the greatest benefit in the present emergency, stockmen are working with the Secretaries of the Interior and War Departments and with the Grazing Service, and at the same time plans are being made to uphold the production of meat and wool and leather that there will be no shortage of these essential products when the need is great.

\* \* \*

Cattlemen in New Mexico report that along the Magdalena Stock Driveway "shrink" has decreased 75 percent since the development and fencing of the drive.

\* \* \*

To provide at small cost lumber for improvements being put on Wyoming ranges, the Grazing Service has established a logging and sawmill project near Big Piney, Wyoming. Lumber used in the construction of side camps, bridges, loading chutes, corrals, culverts, and other structures is cut from the timber stand surrounding the mill site which contains almost 2,000,000 board feet of timber within a 12-mile radius. In addition to providing supplies for range improvements in the Big Piney area, the mill offers excellent training for the enrollees engaged in logging and sawmill operations.

\* \* \*

Oregon sheepmen in the last two years have marketed lambs between 8 and 10 pounds heavier than before.

\* \* \*



## LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATIONS MEET TO ANALYZE THEIR PROBLEMS

Many livestock associations throughout the western range country selected the first part of 1941 as the time of their annual meetings. At these meetings stockmen have an opportunity to discuss the problems of their industry and hear about new and improved methods--they talk about the condition of the range, they hear about prices and markets, they probe the problems with which every going ranch is faced.

This year many of these problems were doubly important because of the responsibility the livestock industry assumes in the country's national defense program. Stockmen know the increased importance of the products of their industry in our preparedness effort. They are anxious to produce the maximum quantity and yet maintain the gains made in the stabilization of the livestock industry and in range restoration and orderly range use during recent years. They want to guard against improper exploitation of the natural resources of the range country.

In addressing the American National Livestock Association meeting at Fort Worth, Texas, President J. Elmer Brock said: "Another eventful year has passed, and national and international problems have increased and intensified; likewise have problems of our industry. Yet, due to the nature of our business, and, still more, the soundness of our long-term policies, we are in better shape to meet new and complex situations than the average business.... The cattle industry is well prepared to carry its share of the load in national defense."

Speaking along this same line, Director R. H. Rutledge told the 38th Annual Convention of the New Mexico Wool Growers Association at Albuquerque on February 7: "In these times of stress a nation depends upon its natural resources for its strength..... your and my everyday job of improving, developing, and utilizing this great resource of range takes on entirely new meaning. We are not just trying to make a few more blades of grass grow, to build a reservoir, or a fence. We are preserving and building up a resource to make strong communities and through them a strong nation."

\* \* \*

". . . . but livestock is far more than an industry. It is also a way of life. It is important to the nation not merely for the money it brings but primarily for the sort of people it develops." --Denver News.



# DIRECTORY

of

## District Advisers

March 15, 1941

### ARIZONA

#### Hurricane Grazing District (1)

Alex Findlay, Chairman

Kanab, Utah

Charles C. Anderson, Glendale, Utah

J. B. Edwards, Jacobs Lake, Arizona (WL)

Lee J. Esplin, Cane Beds, Arizona

Wayne C. Gardner, St. George, Utah

Fred C. Heaton, Moccasin, Arizona

Asa W. Judd, Fredonia, Arizona

W. B. Mathis, St. George, Utah

John C. Miller, Panguitch, Utah

Cecil C. Pugh, Kanab, Utah

Harold Reber, Littlefield, Arizona

Donald Schmutz, New Harmony, Utah

Royal B. Wooley, Ogden, Utah

#### Kingman Grazing District (2)

T. G. Walter, Chairman

Hackberry, Arizona

Gus Duncan, Kingman, Arizona

J. B. Edwards, Jacobs Lake, Arizona (WL)

William A. Epperson, Chloride, Arizona

J. H. Herridge, Yucca, Arizona

A. J. Mullen, Kingman, Arizona

Dick Stephens, Kingman, Arizona

#### Maricopa Grazing District (3)

Charles W. Peterson, Chairman

Arlington, Arizona

Arthur Beloat, Buckeye, Arizona

O. L. Bender, Casa Grande, Arizona

Ira Jaco, Arlington, Arizona

August Nord, Salome, Arizona

Dr. Charles T. Vorhies, Tucson, Arizona (WL)

#### Safford Grazing District (4)

A. J. Bryce, Chairman

Pima, Arizona

Jack Chaney, Bowie, Arizona

T. M. Davis, Clifton, Arizona

Rulon Moody, Klondyke, Arizona

J. M. Smith, Central, Arizona

A. R. Spikes, Bowie, Arizona

Dr. Charles T. Vorhies, Tucson, Arizona (WL)

### CALIFORNIA

#### Mojave Grazing District (1)

A. J. Alexander, Chairman

Onyx, California

Pascal Ansolabehere, Route 4, Box 454,

Bakersfield, California

Arthur L. Barlow, Bishop, California

Jess Chance, Bishop, California

Henry Evans, Bishop, California

John H. Lubken, Lone Pine, California

Gustave F. Marsh, Jr., Lone Pine, California  
(WL)

Gregorio Mendiburu, R. 4, Box 409,

Bakersfield, California

Stanley Smith, Onyx, California

William Symons, Molcano, California

Nicholas J. Williams, Caliente, California

#### Honey Lake Grazing District (2)

Victor F. Christensen, Chairman

Likely, California

Perry Avilla, Red Bluff, California

George Clark, Alturas, California

Lyle Cook, Cedarville, California

Presley S. Dorris, Alturas, California

Fred E. Galeppi, Doyle, California

Arthur Harris, Eagleville, California

Bert Ithurburn, Susanville, California

Frank Iverson, Bieber, California

J. H. McClelland, Standish, California

Ivie McGarva, Likely, California

Robert L. Smith, Alturas, California (WL)

### COLORADO

#### Meeker Grazing District (1)

Roy Templeton, Chairman

Maybell, Colorado

Malvin Crawford, Meeker, Colorado

E. C. Jones, Rio Blanco, Colorado

John Kenney, Meeker, Colorado

Richard G. Lyttle, Meeker, Colorado (WL)

Harold Madsen, Meeker, Colorado

Gerald Oldland, Rio Blanco, Colorado

Hans P. Ottosen, Meeker, Colorado

Alex Urie, Craig, Colorado



Summit Grazing District (2)

John F. White, Chairman  
Cowdrey, Colorado  
J. W. Holland, Wolcott, Colorado  
Andrew Lindstrom, Dillon, Colorado  
Charles P. Murphy, Spicer, Colorado  
Frank L. Newcomer, Eagle, Colorado  
M. E. Noonan, Kremmling, Colorado  
George C. Steele, Hot Sulphur Springs,  
Colorado (WL)

Ouray Grazing District (3)

J. S. Hofmann, Chairman  
Montrose, Colorado  
Bruce Blackstock, Iola, Colorado  
James L. Curtis, Saguache, Colorado  
W. T. Freeman, Montrose, Colorado  
Reginald Garcia, Antonito, Colorado  
Burt E. Haigler, Monte Vista, Colorado  
Leon Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colorado  
Rial Lake, Gunnison, Colorado (WL)  
Howard Linger, Hooper, Colorado  
Frank H. Means, Saguache, Colorado  
Kelso Musser, Delta, Colorado  
Owen O'Fallon, Gunnison, Colorado  
J. W. Shawcroft, Conejos, Colorado

Dolores Grazing District (4)

Edgar Bray, Chairman  
Redvale, Colorado  
Roy D. Akin, Dolores, Colorado  
Irving W. Brumley, Dolores, Colorado  
Dan H. Hughes, Montrose, Colorado  
Charles Jacobs, Norwood, Colorado  
Al H. Long, Durango, Colorado  
Harry Morgan, Dolores, Colorado  
Harry V. Pyle, Dolores, Colorado (WL)  
Marion Ray, Nucla, Colorado  
John B. Shahan, Chromo, Colorado  
Robert L. Skees, Cedar, Colorado  
George Standifird, Fruita, Colorado  
W. W. Wallace, Mancos, Colorado

Royal Gorge Grazing District (5)

Clyde Chess, Chairman  
Canon City, Colorado  
Frank Christopher, Canon City, Colorado  
A. C. Ellison, Hillside, Colorado  
Marshall E. Green, Guffey, Colorado  
Rufus Marshall, Hartsel, Colorado  
Eugene C. Rowe, Guffey, Colorado  
Harold A. Turner, Canon City, Colorado (WL)\*\*

Yampa Grazing District (6)

Stanley J. Wyatt, Chairman  
Craig, Colorado  
Stanley Crouse, Greystone, Colorado  
Jack Davis (Elmer Denton), Craig, Colorado (WL)  
W. Carroll Grounds, Sunbeam, Colorado  
Joseph M. Guterrez, Rock Springs, Wyoming  
Edgar W. Leggett, Baggs, Wyoming  
F. Harold Spragg, Baggs, Wyoming  
Charles M. Taylor, Greystone, Colorado  
Louis Visintainer, Craig, Colorado

Rifle Grazing District (7)

John A. Wilcoxson, Chairman  
DeBeque, Colorado  
E. E. Burford, Fruita, Colorado  
Joseph Bruce Claybaugh, Grand Junction,  
Colorado  
Thomas C. Currier, Grand Junction, Colorado  
Herbert Jolley, New Castle, Colorado  
Carl Lundgren, Rifle, Colorado  
G. L. Noren, Silt, Colorado  
Silmon L. Smith, Grand Junction, Colorado  
(WL)\*\*  
Kenneth Young, Fruita, Colorado

IDAHO

Owyhee Grazing District (1)

George Zapp, Chairman  
Nampa, Idaho  
Lawrence Bettis, Gannett, Idaho  
T. J. Booth, Boise, Idaho  
Charles Virgil Harris, Sheaville, Idaho  
Roland J. Hawes, Boise, Idaho  
J. W. Kaigler, Boise, Idaho (WL)  
Worth S. Lee, Mountain Home, Idaho  
Hubert Nettleton, Murphy, Idaho  
John O'Daniel, Mountain Home, Idaho  
Harry B. Soulen, Weiser, Idaho  
J. A. Tarter, Weiser, Idaho  
Asa L. Williams, 802 N. 18, Boise, Idaho

Twin Falls Grazing District (2)

Dan J. Cavanagh, Chairman  
Twin Falls, Idaho  
Max Cohn, Arimo, Idaho  
Jesse H. Dredge, Malad, Idaho  
Vern Eames, American Falls, Idaho  
L. A. Jones, Wendell, Idaho (WL)  
Milton T. Jones, Malad, Idaho  
E. U. McIntire, Kimberly, Idaho  
A. D. Pierce, Malta, Idaho  
Lester Schnitker, Twin Falls, Idaho  
Wesley B. Ward, Almo, Idaho

Lostriver Grazing District (3)

John W. Hays, Chairman  
Dubois, Idaho  
A. Rowley Babcock, Moore, Idaho  
Leonard D. Cox, Shelly, Idaho  
Roy Getty, Pocatello, Idaho (WL)  
Archie Alvaro Grover, Springfield, Idaho  
William H. Jones, Moore, Idaho  
Ephraim Kidman, Arco, Idaho  
Ben H. Matkins, Hamer, Idaho  
E. Dean Orme, St. Anthony, Idaho  
John T. Poole, Menon, Idaho  
J. R. Raumaker, Hamer, Idaho  
Fred Woodie, Howe, Idaho

Lemhi Grazing District (4)

Merle L. Drake, Chairman  
Challis, Idaho  
Floyd Bradbury, Challis, Idaho  
Fred Carl, Salmon, Idaho (WL)



Bert Coates, Chilly, Idaho  
Ora Cockrell, May, Idaho  
Verne A. Coiner, May, Idaho  
Sherman Furey, May, Idaho  
George Howell, Carmen, Idaho  
Steve Mahaffey, Tendoy, Idaho  
Archie M. McFarland, Salmon, Idaho  
Floyd Whittaker, Leadore, Idaho  
A. J. Zollinger, Mackay, Idaho

Wood River Grazing District (5)\*

Fred Martin, Chairman  
Shoshone, Idaho  
Scott Allred, Gannett, Idaho  
Hassell Blankenship, Hailey, Idaho  
W. J. Buhler, Bellevue, Idaho  
Angus T. MacRae, Paul, Idaho  
Elmer Nielson, Wendell, Idaho  
W. J. Tapper, Richfield, Idaho  
W. W. Wilson, Jerome, Idaho

MONTANA

Malta Grazing District (1)

John Etchart, Chairman  
Tampico, Montana  
R. L. Cornwell, Tampico, Montana  
Dr. M. D. Hoyt, Glasgow, Montana (WL)  
John Jones, Zurich, Montana  
Collins Kerr, Vandalia, Montana  
H. M. Montgomery, Chinook, Montana  
Walter Risen, Loring, Montana  
Hal Thompson, Riedel, Montana  
Mons Veseth, Phillips, Montana  
Dale Waters, Malta, Montana  
A. J. Watkins, Chapman, Montana  
Arthur Yeske, Saco, Montana

Big Dry Grazing District (2)

Frank Wright, Chairman  
Oswego, Montana  
N. H. Buttleman, Glendive, Montana  
Ralph J. Gardner, Weldon, Montana  
Ray G. Lowe, Glendive, Montana (WL)  
Chris McRae, Terry, Montana  
John Murnion, Brusett, Montana  
W. G. Roberts, Mosby, Montana  
Harry B. Ross, Jordan, Montana  
E. W. Wayman, Ingomar, Montana  
J. L. Wheeler, Forsyth, Montana

Powder River Grazing District (3)\*

Joe Bradshaw, Chairman  
Locate, Montana  
Orvel Campbell, Mizpah, Montana  
Charles Johnstone, Broadus, Montana  
J. A. Keith, Chalk Buttes, Montana  
E. W. Kildahl, Horton, Montana  
W. B. Leavitt, Miles City, Montana  
Irvin B. Richards, Ridgway, Montana  
P. S. Richardson, Powderville, Montana  
William Tonn, Miles City, Montana  
C. L. Wood, Alzada, Montana  
Fritz Zook, Volborg, Montana

Bridger Grazing District (4)

Clarence Provinse, Chairman  
Bridger, Montana  
C. W. Fees, Warren, Montana  
J. O. Higham, Belfry, Montana  
Herman Holzum, Fromberg, Montana  
H. P. Loyning, Warren, Montana  
Claude St. John, Hillsboro, Montana  
James Schumm, Edgar, Montana  
Robert Teasdale, Bridger, Montana (WL)

1

Butte Grazing District (5)

Frank O'Connell, Chairman  
Townsend, Montana  
J. H. Bray, Lakeview, Montana  
Charles P. Brenner, Grant, Montana  
Emmett Douglas, Whitehall, Montana  
W. F. Garrison, Reichle, Montana  
W. B. Gleed, Lima, Montana  
Frank Husted, Wise River, Montana  
Ted Knowles, Boulder, Montana  
Sam Lane, Deer Lodge, Montana (WL)  
W. K. Parker, Radersburg, Montana  
Ike T. Rife, Armstead, Montana  
O. A. Schulz, Sheridan, Montana

Roundup Grazing District (6)

J. C. Miller, Chairman  
Roundup, Montana  
V. Ward Bratten, Winnett, Montana  
James B. Elliott, Jr., Lavina, Montana  
M. A. Hickey, Roy, Montana  
Matt Reichmuth, Denton, Montana  
Henry Sibbert, Winnett, Montana  
Dr. E. G. Vedova, Roundup, Montana (WL)

NEVADA

Elko Grazing District (1)

E. R. Marvel, Chairman  
Battle Mountain, Nevada  
Archie W. Bowman, Contact, Nevada  
Archie J. Dewar, Lee, Nevada  
T. T. Fairchild, Sr., Tuscarora, Nevada  
Walter M. Gilmer, Metropolis, Nevada  
Gordon Griswold, Lamoille, Nevada  
A. G. McBride, Elko, Nevada  
Frank H. Mason, Elko, Nevada (WL)  
J. M. Prunty, Charleston, Nevada  
Alfred W. Smith, Arthur, Nevada  
Emery Smith, Wells, Nevada  
R. B. Stewart, Golconda, Nevada  
Frank Truett, Metropolis, Nevada

Pyramid Grazing District (2)\*

E. R. Marvel, Chairman  
Battle Mountain, Nevada  
R. H. Cowles, Reno, Nevada  
O. C. Dickinson, Reno, Nevada  
Peter Etchart, Winnemucca, Nevada  
Lawrence Holland, Reno, Nevada  
Martin Lartirigoyen, Cedarville, California  
Ramon Montero, Winnemucca, Nevada



Edward Arnold Settelmeyer, Reno, Nevada  
F. B. Stewart, Paradise Valley, Nevada  
George M. Tierney, Cedarville, California  
Phil M. Tobin, Winnemucca, Nevada  
Ed. P. Waltz, Gerlach, Nevada

Virginia City Grazing District (3)

Walter W. Whitaker, Chairman  
Fallon, Nevada  
William L. Blackwell, Coleville, California  
Abe Charlebois, Yerington, Nevada  
John B. Dangberg, Minden, Nevada  
William Dressler, Minden, Nevada  
Homer Raycroft, Minden, Nevada (WL)  
W. J. Stinson, Carson City, Nevada  
Fred Strosnider, Yerington, Nevada  
John Uhart, Carson City, Nevada  
Elmer S. Wedertz, Wellington, Nevada  
Wayne Wightman, Fallon, Nevada  
Frank Yparraguirre, Box 66, Hawthorne, Nevada

Ely Grazing District (4)

C. R. Moorman, Chairman  
Ely, Nevada  
John Auzguy, Ely, Nevada  
Frank Callaway, Currant, Nevada  
Steven Doutre, McGill, Nevada  
D. C. Gardner, Lund, Nevada  
Jess Goicoechea, Elko, Nevada  
Harry Herman Haaser, Ruth, Nevada (WL)  
J. Peter Johansen, Garrison, Utah  
Albin C. Kirkeby, Ely, Nevada  
Edwin Lytle, Ursine, Nevada  
Wilford A. Terry, Lund, Nevada  
Richard Arthur Yelland, McGill, Nevada

Searchlight Grazing District (5)\*

Rex Bell, Chairman  
Nipton, California  
Frank A. Allen, Box 981, Las Vegas, Nevada  
Anthony Atkin, St. George, Utah  
Willard H. George, Box 1, Arden, Nevada  
Laura Gentry, Overton, Nevada  
Luther Hafen, Mesquite, Nevada  
Max Hafen, Mesquite, Nevada  
John A. Lundell, Cedar City, Utah  
Ether Swapp, Overton, Nevada

NEW MEXICO

Rio Puerco Grazing District (2a)

Floyd W. Lee, Chairman  
San Mateo, New Mexico  
Robert E. Bailey, Route 1, Arboles, Colorado\*\*  
J. E. Davenport, Espanola, New Mexico  
Alex C. Hare, Bloomfield, New Mexico  
B. P. Hovey, Cabezón, New Mexico  
G. H. Lobato, Blanco, New Mexico  
Arthur N. Pack, Abiquiu, New Mexico (WL)  
R. Bruce Sullivan, Bloomfield, New Mexico  
George Tenorio, Sandoval, New Mexico

Magdalena Grazing District (2b)

A. G. Seis, Chairman  
Box 388, Albuquerque, New Mexico

H. B. Birmingham, Horse Springs, New Mexico (WL)  
George Goze, Magdalena, New Mexico  
James L. Hubbell, Horse Springs, New Mexico  
Gilberto Celso Luna, Los Lunas, New Mexico  
Tom Summers, Reserve, New Mexico  
A. D. Woofter, Magdalena, New Mexico

Border Grazing District (3)

Alva D. Brownfield, Chairman  
Florida, New Mexico  
Tom Clayton, Separ, New Mexico  
R. W. Cureton, Lordsburg, New Mexico  
Marlin Hoggett, Animas, New Mexico  
Edward James, Chloride, New Mexico  
Holmes Maddox, Animas, New Mexico  
M. W. McGrath, Silver City, New Mexico  
J. P. Nunn, Hillsboro, New Mexico  
Fred Nunn, Afton, New Mexico  
Shelby Phillips, Gage, New Mexico  
Robert W. Reid, Hillsboro, New Mexico  
Fred Sherman, Deming, New Mexico (WL)  
William A. Winder, Deming, New Mexico

Tularosa Grazing District (4)

T. A. Spencer, Chairman  
Carrizozo, New Mexico  
Louis D. Cain, Engle, New Mexico  
R. D. Champion, Tularosa, New Mexico  
Vincente Del Curto, Socorro, New Mexico  
William W. Gallacher, Carrizozo, New Mexico  
Dick Gililland, Tularosa, New Mexico  
Hollis Jones, Carrizozo, New Mexico  
E. J. Isaacks, Box 406, Las Cruces, New Mexico  
R. K. Stovall, Cutter, New Mexico  
Jess C. Williams, Las Cruces, New Mexico (WL)

Mesa Grazing District (5)

Oliver M. Lee, Chairman  
Alamogordo, New Mexico (WL)  
E. O. Brownfield, Alamogordo, New Mexico  
Frank R. Bryant, El Paso, Texas  
A. B. Cox, Route 1, El Paso, Texas  
W. A. Gage, Pinon, New Mexico  
John D. McGregor, Jr., 611 Mills Bldg.,  
El Paso, Texas  
Owen Prather, Alamogordo, New Mexico  
W. T. Wimberley, Alamogordo, New Mexico

Pecos Grazing District (6)

Lon Merchant, Chairman  
Capitan, New Mexico  
H. A. Hamill, Hope, New Mexico  
J. J. Lane, Roswell, New Mexico  
John Lusk, Carlsbad, New Mexico  
T. J. McKnight, Picacho, New Mexico  
Jack McWhorter, Dunlap, New Mexico  
Stinson Martin, Dunlap, New Mexico  
H. B. Smyrl, Roswell, New Mexico (WL)  
A. C. Taylor, Artesia, New Mexico  
Fields Waller, Roswell, New Mexico  
S. L. Williams, Artesia, New Mexico  
Velva Wilson, Dexter, New Mexico



Chaco Grazing District (7)\*

Kelsey Presley, Chairman  
Box 628, Gallup, New Mexico  
Jose Maria Apache, Box 1346, Albuquerque,  
New Mexico  
Keith Begay, c/o Pinedale Trading Post,  
Gallup, New Mexico  
Tom Elkin, Prewitt, New Mexico  
Fred Martin, Magdalena, New Mexico  
John Perry, Crownpoint, New Mexico  
Glen Swire, Aztec, New Mexico  
Clarence Tso, Cuba, New Mexico

OREGON

Bonanza Grazing District (1)

Henry C. Gerber, Chairman  
329 High Street, Klamath Falls, Oregon  
Frank P. Grohs, Bonanza, Oregon  
John S. Horn, Bonanza, Oregon  
Kenneth Moody, Bend, Oregon (WL)  
Dennis D. O'Connor, Box 634, Route 1,  
Klamath Falls, Oregon  
K. C. Wilkerson, Bonanza, Oregon

Basin Grazing District (2)

J. C. Cecil, Chairman (East half)  
Burns, Oregon  
Walter H. Leehmann, Chairman (West half)  
Lakeview, Oregon  
J. B. Fine, Frenchglen, Oregon  
Dr. Llewellyn E. Hibbard, Burns, Oregon (WL)  
David T. Jones, Suntext, Oregon  
Frank Kueny, Andrews, Oregon  
W. G. Lane, Silver Lake, Oregon  
Jerry O'Leary, Paisley, Oregon  
Denis C. O'Connor, Plush, Oregon  
James M. Sutherland, Wagontire, Oregon  
James Wakefield, Adel, Oregon

Vale Grazing District (3)

John C. Medlin, Chairman  
Harper, Oregon  
George K. Aiken, Ontario, Oregon (WL)  
John D. Fairman, Ontario, Oregon  
Eldon L. Madden, Ontario, Oregon  
James M. McEwen, Riverside, Oregon  
Henry Otley, Drewsey, Oregon  
Paul B. Peterson, Venator, Oregon  
Mert Thayer, Ontario, Oregon

Jordan Grazing District (4)

Sam Ross, Chairman  
Jordan Valley, Oregon  
George K. Aiken, Ontario, Oregon (WL)  
Joe Bankofier, McDermitt, Nevada  
Cleto Bengoa, McDermitt, Nevada  
Pascual M. Eiguren, Arock, Oregon  
Townley T. Garlick, Arock, Oregon  
Andrew Greely, Rockville, Oregon  
George A. Harper, McDermitt, Nevada

Crooked River Grazing District (5)

(Chairman to be selected to succeed  
Orville Yancey, resigned)  
Luther E. Claypool, Paulina, Oregon  
Charles S. Congleton, Paulina, Oregon  
Jack Shumway, Powell Butte, Oregon  
George Tackman, Roberts, Oregon  
Dr. John C. Vandervert, Bend, Oregon (WL)  
Dominique Verges, Roberts, Oregon

Baker Grazing District (6)

Fred A. Phillips, Chairman  
Keating, Oregon  
George K. Aiken, Ontario, Oregon (WL)  
John W. Densley, Richland, Oregon  
Norvil M. Greener, Halfway, Oregon  
Verdell S. Kirby, Durkee, Oregon  
Chriss Lee, Baker, Oregon  
Charles Wendt, Baker, Oregon

Echo Grazing District (7)

John W. Krebs, Chairman  
Cecil, Oregon  
Charles H. Bartholomew, Echo, Oregon  
Jack Hynd, Cecil, Oregon  
William P. Kilkenny, Hepner, Oregon  
Kenneth Moody, Bend, Oregon (WL)  
Leroy D. Neill, Echo, Oregon

UTAH

Promontory Grazing District (1)

Del H. Adams, Chairman  
Layton, Utah  
Earl G. Anderson, Brigham City, Utah (WL)  
Ralph E. Ellis, Woodruff, Utah  
John Hadfield, Grouse Creek, Utah  
LeRoy P. Holmgren, Bear River City, Utah  
Lawrence B. Johnson, Randolph, Utah  
Charles E. Kunzler, Rosette, Utah  
Leo McKinnon, Randolph, Utah  
Willard Peterson, Hyrum, Utah  
Roy P. Pugsley, Rosette, Utah  
Newell Richins, Grouse Creek, Utah  
Mark Thackeray, Croyden, Utah  
Benjamin Weston, Laketown, Utah

Bonneville Grazing District (2)

James L. Nielson, Chairman  
Fountain Green, Utah  
C. N. Bagley, Callao, Utah  
Angell M. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah  
Peter T. Black, Delta, Utah  
Sylvan W. Clark, Lehi, Utah  
Murray A. Eliason, Grantsville, Utah  
Russell Hawkins, Nephi, Utah (WL)  
Isaac Jacob, Provo, Utah  
David E. Howard, Woods Cross, Utah  
John H. Lunt, Nephi, Utah  
Enos A. Stookey, Clover, Utah  
Paul E. Wrathall, Grantsville, Utah  
William S. Young, Wanship, Utah



Pahvant Grazing District (3)

Vincent F. Bradley, Chairman  
Elsinore, Utah  
Alden K. Barton, Manti, Utah  
George E. Cook, Fountain Green, Utah  
Lincoln Cropper, Deseret, Utah  
Rueben Davies, Fillmore, Utah (WL)  
James Dearden, Garrison, Utah  
Evan Evans, Delta, Utah  
John James, Fayette, Utah  
Stanley McKnight, Minersville, Utah  
James C. Robinson, Parowan, Utah  
Orrin C. Snow, Richfield, Utah  
Wilford Watts, Kanosh, Utah  
Alvin Yardley, Beaver, Utah

Virgin Grazing District (4)

T. Willard Jones, Chairman  
New Castle, Utah  
Joseph B. Dalton, Parowan, Utah  
Ward H. Esplin, St. George, Utah  
Rex R. Frei, St. George, Utah  
Heber E. Harrison, Box 2, New Castle, Utah  
W. W. Houston, Panguitch, Utah  
Edward T. Lamb, Mt. Carmel, Utah  
H. Webster Leigh, Cedar City, Utah  
Bryan Lund, St. George, Utah (WL)  
G. Duncan McDonald, Kanab, Utah  
Albert F. Mathis, New Harmony, Utah  
A. P. Spillsbury, Toquerville, Utah  
Thomas A. Topham, Paragonah, Utah

Escalante Grazing District (5)

Vern W. Pace, Chairman  
Richfield, Utah  
George M. Hunt, Bicknell, Utah  
John H. Johnson, Tropic, Utah  
Henry A. Jolley, Tropic, Utah  
Frank Martines, Richfield, Utah (WL)  
R. A. Meeks, Bicknell, Utah  
Wallace N. Roundy, Escalante, Utah  
Lester Spencer, Escalante, Utah  
Silas E. Tanner, Loa, Utah

Monticello Grazing District (6)

Charles Redd, Chairman  
LaSal, Utah  
J. Ernest Adams, Blanding, Utah  
Roy D. Akin, Dolores, Colorado  
Frank Halls, Monticello, Utah  
Clarence A. Holyoak, Box 43, Moab, Utah  
Edd E. Provonsha, LaSal, Utah  
H. S. Rutledge, Moab, Utah (WL)  
J. Albert Scorup, Moab, Utah  
W. Alden Stevens, Blanding, Utah  
Kenneth S. Summers, Monticello, Utah  
William R. Young, Blanding, Utah

San Rafael Grazing District (7)

Ray Jensen, Chairman  
Castle Dale, Utah  
William A. Cook, Huntington, Utah  
Felix J. Dusserre, Price, Utah

Dr. H. B. Goetzman, Price, Utah (WL)  
Neal W. Hanks, Nine Mile, Utah, Via Price,  
Utah  
Frank J. Hatt, Green River, Utah  
Hyrum Jensen, Spring City, Utah  
Harry Mahleres, Price, Utah  
Orson L. Marsing, Price, Utah  
Rex Mathis, Price, Utah  
Seely J. Peterson, Ferron, Utah

Duchesne Grazing District (8)

Hyrum E. Seeley, Chairman  
Vernal, Utah  
Paul S. Hanson, Roosevelt, Utah  
Joseph Haslem, Jensen, Utah  
Bus Hatch, Vernal, Utah (WL)  
Charles A. Hatch, Vernal, Utah  
Thomas Jarvie, Linwood, Utah  
N. J. Meagher, Vernal, Utah  
Carlyle Pace, Price, Utah  
Keith Smith, Linwood, Utah  
Reuben S. Squier, Ouray, Utah  
Bryant H. Stringham, Vernal, Utah

Grand Grazing District (9)\*

Loren L. Taylor, Chairman  
Moab, Utah  
Emmett Elizondo, Westwater, Utah  
Wallace A. Cunningham, Cisco, Utah  
Charles Marshall, Glenwood Springs, Colorado  
Frank Meaker, Montrose, Colorado  
Sid Pace, Cisco, Utah  
Claude N. Taylor, Box 65, Fruita, Colorado  
Lester R. Taylor, Moab, Utah  
Cecil S. Thomson, Box 312, Moab, Utah  
Loren M. Wilcox, Green River, Utah

WYOMING

Tensleep Grazing District (1)

S. C. Hyatt, Chairman  
Hyattville, Wyoming  
Eric Carlson, Worland, Wyoming  
L. J. Davis, Ten Sleep, Wyoming  
Robert Gordon, Ten Sleep, Wyoming  
William Kyne, Thermopolis, Wyoming  
C. F. Lampman, Greybull, Wyoming  
Andrew J. Martin, Cody, Wyoming (WL)  
Herbert O. Mobley, Snell, Wyoming  
Lloyd Robbins, Grass Creek, Wyoming  
Edgar Simpson, Belfry, Montana  
W. B. Snyder, Lovell, Wyoming  
William O. Steele, Worland, Wyoming  
Stanley Walters, Hyattville, Wyoming

Windriver Grazing District (2)

Robert Grieve, Chairman  
Casper, Wyoming  
Frank Brennan, Shoshoni, Wyoming  
Paul H. Crofts, Lander, Wyoming  
Arthur Charles Faulkner, Lander, Wyoming  
Kleber H. Hadsell, Rawlins, Wyoming  
D. F. Hudson, Lander, Wyoming  
William P. McIntosh, Split Rock, Wyoming



Sanford Mills, Lander, Wyoming  
Lon Poston, Lander, Wyoming (WL)  
Frank Rate, Lost Cabin, Wyoming  
Ben Roberts, Split Rock, Wyoming  
W. H. Sherlock, Lander, Wyoming  
Luther Sproule, Riverton, Wyoming

Divide Grazing District (3)

Anthony Stratton, Chairman  
Rawlins, Wyoming

George C. Austin, Walcott, Wyoming  
R. E. Chace, Medicine Bow, Wyoming  
Frank Cowdin, Leo, Wyoming  
Cloyd A. Crone, Walcott, Wyoming  
C. F. Jebens, Baggs, Wyoming  
O. M. Johnson, Rawlins, Wyoming  
Morris C. Larsen, Rawlins, Wyoming  
James L. McIntosh, Split Rock, Wyoming  
Arthur H. Rasmussen, 417 N. First Street,  
Rawlins, Wyoming  
Fred W. Rendle, Rawlins, Wyoming (WL)  
O. C. Sheehan, Dixon, Wyoming  
Charles Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming

Green River Grazing District (4)

John W. Hay, Jr., Chairman  
Rock Springs, Wyoming

Thomas J. Brough, Lyman, Wyoming  
Clem G. Eyre, Lyman, Wyoming  
William Hussman, Lonetree, Wyoming  
Henry Kappes, Rock Springs, Wyoming  
Adolph L. Magagna, Rock Springs, Wyoming  
William F. Mau, Cokeville, Wyoming  
Julian Neff, McKinnon, Wyoming  
Ralph O. Nelson, Kemmerer, Wyoming  
J. D. Noblitt, Cokeville, Wyoming  
T. S. Taliaferro, III, Rock Springs, Wyoming  
L. H. Trovatten, Eden, Wyoming  
L. E. Wilkinson, Evanston, Wyoming (WL)

Sublette Grazing District (5)

James Michelson, Chairman  
Big Piney, Wyoming

Frank Ball, Big Piney, Wyoming  
James Jensen, Boulder, Wyoming  
R. J. Luman, Cora, Wyoming  
W. J. McGinnis, LaBarge, Wyoming  
Robert L. Miller, Big Piney, Wyoming  
L. C. Nelson, Boulder, Wyoming  
T. Hunter Salmon, Kemmerer, Wyoming  
James I. Sims, LaBarge, Wyoming  
Frank Steele, Pinedale, Wyoming  
L. E. Wilkinson, Evanston, Wyoming (WL)

\* Wildlife representative not yet  
appointed

\*\* Appointment pending

(WL) Wildlife representative







